

**CHAPTER XVI**

**URINARY SYSTEM  
&  
MALE REPRODUCTIVE  
SYSTEM .**

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## VOCABULARY

Albumin:	A protein in the blood
Bowman's Capsule:	Cup-like structure that surrounds the glomerulus
Casts:	Cylindrical structures of protein often containing cellular elements
Collecting tubules:	Thousands of tubules which carry urine to the minor calyces which join to form major calyces which form the renal pelvis
Diurnal:	Occurring during the day (L: Dies day)
Electrolyte: (adj: electrolytic)	A chemical that carries an electrical charge in solution e.g. K <sup>+</sup> ; Na <sup>+</sup>
Enuresis: (adj: enuretic)	Urinary incontinence after the age at which urinary control should have been achieved
Erythropoietin:	A renal hormone that regulates the production of RBCs
Glomerular filtrate:	The ultrafiltrate of plasma into the lumen of Bowman's capsule
Glomerulus: (pl. Glomeruli) (adj: glomerular)	A collection of capillaries in the form of a ball in the cortex of the kidney
Hilum: (pl: hila) Hilus: (pl.: hili) (adj: hilar)	Depression or pit in that part of an organ where blood vessels and lymphatics enter or leave
Ketone bodies: (Ketones)	e.g. acetone: breakdown products resulting from fat catabolism in cells. They build up when fat instead of sugar is used as fuel for energy in cells

Meatus: (adj: meatal)	Opening
Micturition: (Miction)	Urination; the act of voiding
Nitrogenous wastes:	Substances containing nitrogen and excreted in urine e.g. urea, creatinine, and uric acid
Nocturnal:	Occurring by night (L: nocturnus night)
Parenchyma:	Tissue composed of essential cells of an organ
pH:	A test to indicate to what degree a solution is acidic or basic (alkalin e)
Reabsorption:	The return of water and some substances from the renal tubules back into the blood
Ren: (pl.: renes) (adj: renal)	Kidney
Renal cortex:	Outer region of the kidney (adj: cortical)
Renal medulla:	Inner region of the kidney (adj: medullary)
Renal pelvis:	A basin-like area in the central part of the kidney and is formed by cup-like calices (calyces) [Single: calix or calyx]
Renal tubules:	Microscopic tubes in the kidney where urine is formed, and where water, sugar and salts are reabsorbed into the blood stream
Reniform:	Shaped like a kidney
Renin:	A hormone secreted by the kidney for control of blood pressure by vasoconstriction (narrowing of blood vessels)
Reninism:	A condition marked by over production of rennin

Renule:	An area of the kidney supplied by a branch of the renal artery
Renunculus:	Renal lobe
Sediment: (n.: sedimentation)	A precipitate; the deposit of solid material left after the urine has been allowed to stand for some time.
Specific gravity:	A comparison of density of a solution with that of water
Trigone: (adj: trigonal)	A triangular area in the urinary bladder where the ureters enter and the urethra exits (Trigonum vesicae)

## COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Calio__ (calico__)	Calix (pl.: calices) (adj: caliceal; calicine) (Calyx)	__ectasis	Dilatation	Caliectasis (calicectasis)	Dilatation of a calix (calyx) of a kidney
Nephro__	Kidney	cystosis	Cyst formation	Nephrocystosis	Development of cysts in the kidney
Nephro__	Kidney	pyelography	Radiography of the renal pelvis	Nephropyelography	Radiography of the kidney and renal pelvis
Nephro__	Kidney	pyosis	Pus formation	Nephropyosis (pyonephrosis)	Suppurative destruction of the renal parenchyma, with loss of renal function
Nephro__	Kidney	Sonography	Ultrasonic scanning	Nephrosonography	Ultrasonic scanning of the kidney
Nephro__	Kidney	Hydrosis	Distension with water	Nephrohydrosis (Hydronephrosis) (adj: hydronephrotic)	Distension of the pelvis and calices of the kidney with urine due to ureteric obstruction
Feno__	Kidney	__pathy	Disease	Renopathy (Nephropathy) (Nephrosis)	Disease of the kidneys
Feno__	Kidney	Vascular	Pertaining to a vessel	Renovascular	Pertaining to or affecting blood vessels of the kidney
Uro__	Urinary tract	Lithotripsy	Crushing of stones	Urolithotripsy	A process by which shock waves are used to crush urinary tract stones into tiny fragments that can then be passed out with urine
Vesico__	Bladder	Ureteral (ureteric)	Pertaining to the ureter	Vesicoureteral (Vesicoureteric)	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and ureter
Vesico__	Bladder	Cervical	Pertaining to cervix of uterus	Vesicocervical	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and cervix uteri

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Vesico__	Bladder	Colic (colonic)	Pertaining to colon	Vesicocolic (Vesicocolonic)	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and colon
Vesico__	Bladder	Enteric (intestinal)	Pertaining to intestines	Vesicoenteric (Vesicointestinal)	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and intestine
Vesico__	Bladder	Prostatic	Pertaining to the prostate	Vesicoprostatic (Prostaticovesical)	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and prostate
Vesico__	Bladder	Perineal	Pertaining to the perineum	Vesicoperineal	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and perineum
Vesico__	Bladder	Rectal	Pertaining to the rectum	Vesicorectal	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and rectum
Vesico__	Bladder	Sigmoid	Sigmoid flexure	Vesicosigmoid	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and sigmoid
Vesico__	Bladder	Sigmoidostomy	Surgical creation of an opening into the sigmoid colon	Vesicosigmoidostomy	Surgical creation of an opening between the urinary bladder and sigmoid colon
Vesico__	Bladder	Umbilical	Pertaining to umbilicus	Vesicoumbilical	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and umbilicus
Vesico__	Bladder	Urethral	Pertaining to urethra	Vesicourethral	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and urethra
Vesico__	Bladder	Uterine	Pertaining to the uterus	Vesicouterine	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and uterus
Vesico__	Bladder	Vaginal	Pertaining to the vagina	Vesicovaginal	Pertaining to the urinary bladder and vagina
Vesico__	Bladder	Uterovaginal	Pertaining to the uterus and vagina	Vesicouterovaginal	Pertaining to the urinary bladder, uterus and vagina
Vesico__	Bladder	Vagino-rectal	Pertaining to the vagina and rectum	Vesico-vagino-rectal	Pertaining to the urinary bladder, vagina and rectum

## PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
An__	Not	__uria	Urination	Anuria (adj: anuric) (anuresis) (adj: anuretic)	Complete suppression of urine secretion by the kidneys
Antero__	Before	Grade	Direction	Anterograde (antegrade)	Moving or extending anteriorly
Anti__	Against	Diuresis	Increasing the excretion of urine	Antidiuresis (adj: antidiuretic)	Suppression of urinary excretion
Dys__	Difficult, painful	__uria	Urination	Dysuria (Dysuresia)	Painful or difficult urination
Ec__	Away	Topic	Pertaining to topia meaning position	Ectopic	Away from normal position
Endo__	Within	Urethral	Pertaining to the urethra	Endourethral	Within the urethra
Epi__	Upon	Spadias	A split	Epispadias (Epispadia) (adj:Epispadial) (epispadiac)	Urethra opens on the dorsum of the penis
Extra__	Outside	Corporeal (corporal)	Pertaining to the body	Extracorporeal	Occurring outside the body
Hyper__	Excessive	Reninemia	Rennin in the blood	Hyperreninemia (adj: hyperreninemic)	A condition of elevated levels of renin in the blood
Hypo__	Deficient; below normal	Dipsia	Thirst	Hypodipsia	Abnormally diminished thirst
Hypo__	Beneath	Spadias	A split	Hypospadias (hypospadia) (adj: hypospadial hyospadiac )	Urethra opens on the underside of the penis
In__	Not	Continent (n.: continence)	Able to refrain from the urge to defecate or urinate	Incontinent (n.: incontinence)	Unable to control excretory function
Oligo__	Little, Infrequent	__uria	Urination	Oligouria (oligouresis; hypouresis)	Excretion of a diminished amount of urine in relation to fluid intake (adj: oligouric)
Para__	Near	Nephric (renal)	Pertaining to the kidney	Paranephric (pararenal)	Near the kidney

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Para__	Besides	Spadias	A split	Paraspadias	Urethra opens on one side of the penis
Peri__	Around	Nephric	Kidney	Perinephric	Around the kidney
Peri__	Around	Vesical	Pertaining to the urinary bladder	Perivesical	Occurring around the bladder
Peri__	Around	Cystitis	Inflammation of the urinary bladder	Pericystitis	Inflammation of the tissues around the bladder
Poly__	Many	__uria	Urination	Polyuria (diuresis) (adj: diuretic)	Passage of a large volume of urine in a given period
Poly__	Many	Cystic	Pertaining to cyst	Polycystic	Containing or made up of many cysts
Retro__	Backward	Grade	Direction	Retrograde	Moving backward or against the usual direction of flow
Super__	Excessive	Numerary	Pertaining to number	Supernumerary	In excess of normal number
Trans__	Through; across	Urethral	Pertaining to the urethra	Transurethral	Performed through the urethra

## SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__cele	Hernial protrusion	Vesico__ (cysto__)	Urinary bladder	Vesicocele (Cystocele)	Hernial protrusion of the bladder through the vaginal wall
__cele	Hernial protrusion	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephrocele	Hernial protrusion of a kidney
__ectomy	Excision	Calico__ (calico)	Calix (pl: calices) (calyx) (pl: calyces)	Caliectomy (calicectomy)	Excision of a calyx (calix) of a kidney
__genic	Forming	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephrogenic	Forming kidney tissue
__genous	Originating in	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephrogenous	Arising in the kidney
__gram	Radiographic record	Pyelo__	Renal pelvis	Pyelogram	A radiograph of the kidney and ureter showing the pelvis of the kidney
__itis	Inflammation of	Pyelo__	Denoting relationship to pelvis of kidney	Pyelitis (adj: pyelitic)	Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney
__lithotomy	Removal of stone	Pyelo__	Renal pelvis	Pyelolithotomy	Removal of calculus from renal pelvis
__oid	Resembling	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephroid	Resembling a kidney
__osis	A disease process	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephrosis (Nephropathy) Renopathy	Any disease of the kidney
__pathy	Disease	Pyelo__	Renal pelvis	Pyelopathy	Any disease of the renal pelvis
__plasty	Surgical repair	Pyelo__	Renal pelvis	Pyeloplasty	A plastic operation in the pelvis of the kidney
__ptosis	Downward displacement	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephroptosis (Nephroptosia)	Downward displacement of the kidney
__rrhagia	Hemorrhage	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephrorrhagia	Hemorrhage from kidney
__rrhaphy	Suturing	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephrorrhaphy	Suturing of the kidney
__scopy	Visualization by a scope	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephroscopy	Visualization of the kidney by a nephroscope
__stomy	Formation of an opening	Pyelo__	Renal pelvis	Pyelostomy	Formation of an opening into the renal pelvis
__tomy	Incision	Vesico__ (cysto__)	Urinary bladder	Vesicotomy (Cystotomy)	Incision of the urinary bladder

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__tomy	Incision	Meatus	An opening	Meatotomy	Incision of the urinary meatus in order to enlarge it
__tomy	Incision	Pyelo	Renal pelvis	Pyelotomy	Incision of the renal pelvis

## VOCABULARY

Allograft: (Homograft)	A graft between individuals of same species
Autograft:	A graft of tissue derived from another site in the body of the individual receiving it
Blood urea nitrogen: (BUN)	A laboratory test to measure the amount of urea in the blood
Creatinine clearance test:	A laboratory test to measure the ability of the kidney to remove creatinine from the blood
Dialysis:	The process of separating crystalloids and colloids in solution by the difference in their rate of diffusion
Edema (adj: edematous)	Swelling due to fluid in tissue spaces
Essential hypertension: (Idiopathic hypertension) (Primary Hypertension)	Hypertension without a known cause
Glomerulonephritis: (Bright's disease)	Inflammation of the kidney glomeruli
Hemodialysis (HD):	Uses an artificial kidney machine that receives waste-filled blood from the patient, filters it, and returns the dialysed blood to the patient's body
Hypertension: (adj: hypertensive)	High arterial blood pressure
Interstitial nephritis:	Inflammation of the renal interstitium (connective tissue that lies between the renal tubules)
Intravenous Pyelogram: (IVP) (Excretory Urogram)	Contrast material is injected into the vein and is filtered by the kidney into the urine. X-rays are then taken to show the contrast material filling the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra
Isograft: (Syngraft)	A graft between genetically identical individuals e.g. twins
Kidneys, ureters and bladder (KUB):	X-ray record to demonstrate the size and location of the kidneys (no contrast material is used)

Panendoscope:	A cystoscope that gives a wide-angle view of the bladder and urethra
Peritoneal dialysis (PD):	Dialysis through the peritoneum, the dialyzing solution being introduced into and removed from the peritoneal cavity as a continuous or intermittent procedure
Polycystic kidneys:	Multiple fluid-filled sacs (cysts) within and upon the kidney
Pyelonephritis:	Inflammation of the renal pelvis and renal medulla
Renal angiography:	Contrast material is injected into the renal artery and x-rays are taken of the blood vessels of the kidney
Renal biopsy:	Performed at the time of surgery (open), or through the skin (percutaneous, or closed)
Renal cell carcinoma:	Malignant tumor of the kidney in adults
Renal failure:	Failure of the kidney to excrete urine
Renal hypertension:	High blood pressure resulting from kidney disease
Retrograde pyelogram:	Contrast material is introduced directly into the ureters through a cystoscope and ureteric catheter and x-rays taken to determine the presence of stones or obstruction
Retrograde Urethrogram:	Contrast material is injected through the urethra to demonstrate obstruction
Secondary hypertension:	Hypertension caused by an abnormal condition such as renal artery stenosis or glomerulonephritis
Transplant:	An organ or tissue taken from the body for grafting into another area of the same body or into another individual (n.: transplantation)
Voiding cystourethrogram: (VCUG)	The bladder is filled with contrast material and x-rays are taken of the bladder and urethra as the patient is expelling urine
Xenograft: (Heterograft)	A graft between individuals of different species

## COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Acido__	Acid	__sis	Condition	Acidosis (adj: acidotic; acidotic)	A pathologic condition resulting from accumulation of acid in, or loss of base from the body
Acido__	Acid	__emia	In the blood	Acidemia	Decreased pH (increased hydrogen ion concentration) of the blood
Acido__	Acid	__uria	Urination	Aciduria	Presence of acid in the urine
Albumino__	Albumin	__uria	Urination	Albuminuria (proteinuria)	Presence of albumin in urine
Azoto__	Nitrogen	__emia	In the blood	Azotemia (adj: azotemic)	Excess of urea or other nitrogenous bodies in the blood
Azoto__	Nitrogen	__uria	Urination	Azoturia (adj: azoturic)	Excess of urea or other nitrogen compounds in the urine
Azoto__	Nitrogen	__rrhea	Discharge	Azotorrhea	Excess loss of nitrogen in the feces
Bacterio__	Bacteria	__uria	Urination	Bacteriuria (Bacteruria)	Presence of bacteria in the urine
Bacterio__	Bacteria	__genic	Producing	Bacteriogenic (Bacteriogenous)	Producing bacteria; bacterial in origin
Bacterio__	Bacteria	__osis	Disease	Bacteriosis	Any bacterial disease
Dies__	Day	__uria	Urination	Diuria	Frequency of urination during the day
Glucoso__	Glucose	__uria	Urination	Glucosuria (Dextrosuria)	Presence of glucose in the urine
Glyco__	Glucose	__emia	In the blood	Glycemia	Presence of glucose in the blood
Glycoso__	Glucose	__uria	In the urine	Glycosuria	The presence of an abnormal amount of glucose in the urine
Hemato__	Blood	__uria	Urination	Hematuria (Hematouresis)	Blood in the urine

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Keto__	Ketone bodies	__sis	Condition	Ketosis	Elevated ketone bodies level in the body tissues and fluids
Keto__	Ketone bodies	__genesis	Production	Ketogenesis	Production of ketone bodies
Keto__	Ketone bodies	__lysis	Breakdown	Ketolysis	Cleavage of ketone bodies
Ketono__	Ketone bodies	__uria	Urination	Ketonuria	Ketone bodies in the urine
Ketono__	Ketone bodies	__emia	In the blood	Ketonemia	An excess of ketone bodies in the blood
Nocto__ (adj: nocturnal)	Night	__uria	Urination	Nocturia (Nycturia)	Excessive urination at night
Pyo__	Pus	__uria	Urination	Pyuria	Presence of pus in urine
Uro__	Urea	__emia	In the blood	Uremia	The toxic condition produced by retention of excessive byproducts of protein metabolism in the blood

## COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Calio__ (Calcio)	Calix (Calyx)	__ectomy	Excision	Caliectomy (Calciectomy)	Excision of a calyx of a kidney
Cysto__	Urinary bladder	__stomy	Opening	Cystostomy (vesicostomy)	The formation of an opening into the bladder
Cysto__	Urinary bladder	__scopy	Viewing with a scope	Cystoscopy	Viewing the inside of the bladder with a cystoscope
Urethro__	Urethra (adj: urethral)	__plasty	Surgical repair	Urethroplasty	Plastic surgery of the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	__rrhagia	Bleeding	Urethrorrhagia	A flow of blood from the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	__scope	Viewing instrument	Urethroscope	Instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	__stenosis	Narrowing	Urethrostenosis	Stricture of the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	__algia (dynia)	Pain	Urethralgia (Urethrodynia)	Pain in the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	__cele	Hernia	Urethrocele	A diverticulum of the urethral wall encroaching upon the vaginal wall
Urethro__	Urethra	__rrhaphy	Suturing	Urethrorrhaphy	Suturing of the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	__rrhea	Discharge	Urethrorrhea	Abnormal discharge from the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	__stomy	Opening	Urethrostomy	Surgical formation of an opening in the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	__rectal	Pertaining to rectum	Urethrorectal	Pertaining to the urethra and rectum
Urethro__	Urethra	Blennorrhea	Purulent discharge	Urethroblennorrhea	Purulent discharge from the urethra
Urethro__	Urethra	Cystitis	Inflammation of the urinary bladder	Urethrocystitis (cystourethritis)	Inflammation of the urethra and bladder

## PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
Anti__	Against	Urate	Any salt of uric acid	Antipuratic	Preventing the deposit of urates
Di__	Twice or double	__uresis	Passage of urine	Diuresis	Increased secretion of urine
Di__	Double	__uretic	Related to uresis	Diuretic	An agent that increases secretion of urine
Dia__	Complete	__lysis	Breakdown	Dialysis	The process of separating crystalloids and colloids in solution
Dys__	Difficult, painful	__uric	Pertaining to the urine	Dysuric	An individual exhibiting dysuria
Peri__	Around	Urethritis	Inflammation of urethra	Periurethritis	Inflammation of tissues around the urethra
Poly__	Many	__dipsia	Thirst	Polydipsia	Excessive thirst persisting for long periods of time
Ultra__	Beyond	Centrifuge	Machine for centrifugation	Ultracentrifuge	Centrifuge with exceedingly high rate of rotation

## SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
__cele	Swelling	Hydro__	Water	Hydrocele	Collection of fluid in the scrotum or along the spermatic cord
__cele	Swelling	Varico__	Varix (an enlarged or toruous vessel)	Varicocele	A varicose condition of the testicular veins
__ectomy	Excision	Vaso__	Duct	Vasectomy	Surgical removal of the vas (ductus) deferens or part of it
__itis	Inflammation of	Trigono__	Triangular area; Trigone	Trigonitis	Inflammation of the trigone of the bladder
__itis	Inflammation of	Balano__	Glans penis	Balanitis	Inflammation of the glans penis
__itis	Inflammation of	Urethra__	Urethra	Urethritis	Inflammation of the urethra
__megaly	Enlargement	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephromegaly	Enlargement of the kidney
__sclerosis	Hardening	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephrosclerosis	Hardening of the kidney due to renovascular disease
__stomy	Surgically produced opening in a hollow organ	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephrostomy	The creation of a fistula leading directly into the pelvis of the kidney
__tomy	Incision	Litho__	Stone	Cystolithotomy (Cystolithectomy)	Incision of the bladder for removal of a stone

## VOCABULARY

Agent:	A power, or substance capable of producing an effect
Calculus:	An abnormal concretion occurring within the body and usually composed of mineral salts (pl. calculi)
Catheterization:	The insertion or use of a catheter
Closed Renal Biopsy:	Percutaneous biopsy; needle biopsy
Colic:	Acute abdominal pain corresponding to smooth muscle spasm
Conduit: (Uretroileostomy)	The surgical anastomosis of the ureters to one end of a detached segment of the ileum, the other end being used to form a stoma on the abdominal wall
Epididymis:	Elongated coiled duct for storage, transit and maturation of spermatozoa and is continuous with the ductus deferens
Fluoroscope: (n. fluoroscopy)	A device used for examining deep structures by means of x-rays: Shadows of x-rays passing through the body are projected on a fluorescent screen
Foley's Catheter:	An indwelling urethral catheter retained in the bladder by a balloon inflated with air or liquid
Frequency:	Urination at short intervals without increase in daily volume or urinary output
Gout: (adj: gouty) (syn: arthrolithiasis)	A group of disorders of purine metabolism manifested by Hyperuricemia and recurrent arthritis (gouty arthritis)
Idiopathic: (Idiopathic)	Of unknown cause (n. idiopathy)
Nephrotic Syndrome: (Nephrosis)	A general name of any of a group of diseases involving defective kidney glomeruli, characterized by massive proteinuria and lipiduria with varying degrees of edema, hypoalbuminemia and hyperlipidemia
Orchid:	Testis
Orchidic (Orchic)	Testicular
Prostate:	A male gland that surrounds the neck of the urinary bladder and urethra and contributes to the seminal fluid

Reflux:	A backward or return flow; e.g. Vesicouretral
Retention:	The persistent keeping within the body of matter normally excreted
Stenosis (Stricture):	Abnormal narrowing of a duct or canal opening
Symptomatic:	Indicative of a particular disease or disorder
Tomogram:	A radiograph of a selected layer of the body made by tomography
Urgency:	A sudden compelling urge to urinate
Urogram:	A radiograph of part of the urinary tract
Urography:	Radiography of a part of the urinary tract which has been rendered opaque by some opaque medium
Vas Deferens: (Ductus deferens; spermatic duct; testicular duct; deferent duct)	Excretory duct of the testis
Vesicula Seminalis: (Seminal vesicle)	Seminal gland attached to the posterior aspect of the urinary bladder in the male
Wilms' Tumor: (Embryonal Adenomyosarcoma; Adenosarcoma; Embryonic carcinosarcoma; Nephroma; Nephroblastoma)	Malignant mixed tumor of kidney occurring in children before the 5 <sup>th</sup> year

## COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Epididymo__	Epididymis	Orchitis	Inflammation of testis	Epididymoorchitis (Orchidoepididymitis)	Inflammation of the epididymis and testis
Glomerulo__	Glomerulus	Nephritis	Inflammation of kidney	Glomerulonephritis	Nephritis accompanied by inflammation of the capillary loops in the glomeruli of the kidney
Hydro__	Water	Uretero__	Ureter	Hydroureter	Abnormal distension of ureter due to obstruction
Nepthro__	Kidney	Lithotomy	Incision to remove a stone	Nephrolithotomy	Removal of renal calculi by incision through the kidney
Nepthro__	Kidney	__lithiasis	Formation or presence of calculi	Nephrolithiasis	Condition marked by presence of renal calculi
Pyelo__	Renal Pelvis	Nephritis	Inflammation of kidney	Pyelonephritis	Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis
Pyelo__	Renal Pelvis	Nephrosis	Any disease of the kidney	Pyelonephrosis	Any disease of the kidney and its pelvis

## PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
En__	in	uresis	urination	Enuresis	Involuntary discharge of urine during sleep at night (bed wetting; nocturnal enuresis)
Hyper__	excessive	Uricemia (Uricacidemia)	Accumulation of uric acid in the blood	Hyperuricemia (Hyperuricacidemia)	Excess of uric acid in the blood
Hyper__	excessive	__plasia	formation	Hyperplasia (adj: hyperplastic)	The abnormal multiplication in the number of normal cells in normal arrangement in a tissue
Hyper__	excess	calcinuria (calciuria)	calcium in urine	Hypercalcinuria Hypercalciuria	Excess of calcium in urine
Hyper__	excess	uricuria (uricaciduria)	uric acid in urine	Hyperuricuria (Hyperuricaciduria)	Excess of uric acid in urine
Is__	same	__graft	Tissue or organ for implantation or transplantation	Isograft (Isogenic graft; syngraft)	A graft between identical twins
Para__	beside	nephritis	Inflammation of the kidney	Paranephritis	Inflammation of the tissue near the kidney
Peri__	around	nephrium	The kidney	Perinephrium	Peritoneal envelopes and other tissues around the kidney
Peri__	around	nephritis	Inflammation of the kidney	Perinephritis (adj: perinephritic)	Inflammation of the perinephrium
Peri__	around	vesiculo__ (adj: vesicular)	seminal vesicle	Perivesicular	Around a seminal vesicle
Post__	after	streptococcal	Pertaining to streptococci	Poststreptococcal	Occurring after or as a consequence of streptococcal infection
Un__	not	conscious	awake	Unconscious	Insensible

**ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS**

ADH:	Antidiuretic hormone; vasopressin
ARF:	Acute renal failure
BILI:	Bilirubin
:BPH	Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy
BUN:	Blood urea nitrogen
CAPD:	Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis
Cath:	Catheter; catheterization
CCPD:	Continuous cycling peritoneal dialysis
Cl:	Chloride
CRF:	Chronic renal failure
Cysto:	Cystoscopic examination
ESRD:	End-stage renal disease
ESWL:	Extracorporeal (extracorporal) shock wave lithotripsy
:HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Bicarbonate
:HD	Hemodialysis
:IC	Interstitial cystitis
:IVP	Intravenous pyelogram
:*K	Potassium
:KUB	Kidney, ureter and bladder
:*Na	Sodium
:PD	Peritoneal dialysis
:pH	Symbol for degree of acidity or alkalinity
:PKU	Phenylketonuria
:Sp gr	Specific gravity
:UA	Urinalysis
:UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
:VCUG	Voiding Cystourethrogram

## VOCABULARY

Androblastoma:	Benign tumor of the testis that resembles the fetal testis
Androgenization:	The state of producing an excess of androgens in the female
Bulbourethral Glands: (Cowper 's glands)	Two exocrine glands below the prostate that pass their secretion into the urethra
Circumcision:	Excision of the prepuce
Ejaculation: (adj: ejaculatory)	Ejection of semen from the male urethra
Ejaculatory duct:	The canal formed by the union of the ductus deferens and excretory duct of the seminal vesicle
Flagellum:	A long mobile tail-like projection from a cell serving as a locomotor organelle
Fraternal twins:	Twins resulting from the fertilization of separate ova by separate sperm cells
Glans Penis: (Balanus)	Cap-shaped expansion at the end of the penis
Identical Twins:	Twins resulting from the fertilization of a single ovum by a single sperm
Interstitial cells:	Testicular cells that manufacture testosterone
Penis: (adj: penile)	The male organ of copulation and urinary excretion
Prepuce: (adj: preputial)	The foreskin that covers the glans penis
Scrotum: (adj: scrotal)	The pouch that contains the testis
Semen Analysis:	Microscopic study of semen for sperm count, motility and shape
Semen: (Sperma)	The thick, whitish secretion of the reproductive organs in the male, consisting of spermatozoa and secretions of various glands (adj. seminal)

Semination: (Insemination)	The introduction of semen into the genital tract of the female
Seminiferous tubules:	Tubules containing cells that produce spermatozoa
Seminiferous:	Producing or conveying semen
Spermatozoon: (pl. spermatozoa) (Spermatosome) (Zoosperm) Spermium (pl.: spermia)	Sperm cell: A mature male germ cell
Spermicidal:	Destructive to spermatozoa
Spermiduct:	The ejaculatory duct and vas deferens together
Spermolith:	Calculus in the spermiduct
Sterilization:	Procedure by which an individual is made incapable of reproduction
Stroma: (adj: stromal)	Supportive connective tissue of an organ
Testicular Torsion:	Twisting of the spermatic cord obstructing the blood supply to the testis
Testis: (Testicle) (pl.: testes) (adj: testicular)	Male gonad

## COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Andro__ Andr__	Male	__gen	To produce	Androgen (adj. Androgenic)	Substance that possesses masculinizing activity
Andro__	Male	__phobia	Fear	Androphobia	Morbid dislike of the male sex
Andro__	Male	__pathy	Disease	Andropathy	Any disease peculiar to males
Crypto__	Hidden	Orchio__, Orchid__, Orchido	Testis	Cryptorchism (Cryptorchidism) Cryptorchidy)	Failure of the testes to descend into the scrotum (adj: cryptorchid)
Oligo__	Scanty; few	Spermia	Semen	Oligospermia (adj: oligospermic)	Deficiency in the numbers of spermatozoa in the semen
Orchido__ (adj: orchidic)	Testis	__pexy	Fixation	Orchidopexy (Orchidorrhaphy) (Orchiopexy) (Orchiorrhaphy)	Fixation in the scrotum of an undescended testis
Orchido__	Testis	__ptosis	Downward displacement	Orchidoptosis	Downward displacement of the testis
Orchio__ Orchido__ Orcho__	Testis (pl.: testes) Testicle (adj: testicular)	__ectomy	Excision	Orchiectomy (Orchidectomy) Orchectomy	Excision of the testis
Prosto__	Prostate (adj: prostatic)	__itis	Inflammation of	Prostatitis (adj: prostatitic)	Inflammation of the prostate
Terato__	Monster	__oma	Tumor	Teratoma	Testicular tumor composed of different types of tissue
Zoo__	Animal	Spermia	Semen	Zoospermia	Presence of live spermatozoa in ejaculated semen

## PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
A__	no	spermia	semen	Aspermia (Aspermatism)	Failure of formation or emission of semen
A__	no	zoospermia	live sperms in the ejaculated semen	Azoospermia	Lack of spermatozoa in the semen
An	no	orchid	testis	Anorchid (adj: anorchidic) [n: anorchidism /anorchism /anorchia)	An individual with no testis in the scrotum
Hypo__	underneath	__spadias	condition of tearing	Hypospadiac	A person affected with hypospadias (adj. hypospadiac)
Im__	in (not)	__potent (noun: potency)	able to perform	Impotent (noun: impotence) (impotency)	Unable to have an erection
Trans__	across, through	illumination	the lighting up of an organ or cavity	Transillumination (diaphanoscopy)	The passage of light through body tissues for examination purposes
Trans__	across, through	urethral	pertaining to the urethra	Transurethral	Through the urethra
Un__	not	__descended	came down to normal position	Undescended	Cryptorchid

## SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
__algia	Pain	Orchio__ (Orchido__)	Testis	Orchialgia (Orchiodynia) (Orchidalgia) (Testalgia)	Pain in a testis
__algia (__dynia)	Pain	Prostato__	Prostate	Prostatalgia (Prostatodynia)	Pain in the prostate
__cele	Hernia	Orchio__	Testis	Orchiocele	Hernial protrusion of a testis; testicular tumor
__ectomy	Excision	Prostato__	Prostate	Prostatectomy	Surgical removal of the prostate or part of it
__genesis	Formation	Spermato__ Spermo	Seed	Spermatogenesis (Spermatogeny)	The formation of spermatozoa (adj. Spermatogenic; spermatogenous)
__itis	Inflammation of	Spermato__	Seed	Spermatitis (deferentitis) (vasitis)	Inflammation of the vas deferens
__itis	Inflammation of	Orchio (Orchido)	Testis	Orchitis (Orchiditis)	Inflammation of a testis (Testitis)
__lith	Stone	Prostato__	Prostate	Prostatolith	A prostatic calculus
__logist	Specialist in	Semen (Semin)	Secretion of the male reproductive organs	Semenologist (Seminologist)	Specialist in the study of semen and spermatozoa
__logy	Study of	Semen (semin)	Secretion of the male reproductive organs	Semenology (seminology)	The study of semen in relation to possible cause of male infertility
__lysis	Destruction	Spermato__	Seed	Spermatolysis (Spermolysis)	Destruction of the spermatozoa (adj. Spermolytic; spermatolytic)
__oma	Tumor	Semen	Secretion of the male reproductive organs	Seminoma (Spermatocytoma) (Spermcytoma)	Malignant tumor of the testis
__oncus	Tumor	Orchido__ (Orchio)	Testis	Orchidoncus (Orchioncus)	Testicular tumor
__pathy	Disease	Spermato__	Seed	Spermatopathy (Spermatopathia)	Morbid condition of semen
__pathy	Disease	Orchido__ (Orchio__)	Testis	Orchidopathy (Orchiopathy)	Any disease of the testis

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
__plasty	Surgical repair	Orchido__ (Orchio__)	Testis	Orchidoplasty (Orchioplasty)	Plastic surgery of the testis
__stomy	Artificial opening	Vaso__	Vas	Vasovasotomy	Rejoining of cut ends of vas deferens
__tomy	Incision	Orchido__ (Orchio__)	Testis	Orchidotomy (Orchiotomy)	Incision and drainage of a testis (Orchotomy)
__uria	Urine	Semen	Secretion of the male reproductive organs	Semenuria (Seminuria)	Presence of semen in the urine

## COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Balano__	Glans penis (Balanus)	__plasty	Surgical repair	Balanoplasty	Plastic surgery of the glans penis
Balano__	Glans penis	__rrhagia	Discharge	Balanorrhagia	Balanitis with free discharge of pus
Cryptochido__	Undescended testis	__ectomy	Excision	Cryptorchidectomy	Excision of an undescended testis
Epididymo__	Epididymis	__itis	Inflammation of	Epididymitis	Inflammation of the epididymis
Hydrocelo__	Hydrocele	__ectomy	Excision	Hydrocelectomy	Excision of a hydrocele
Idio__	Self-produced	__pathic	Related to disease	Idiopathic (Cryptogenic) (Cryptogenetic)	Of unknown cause or spontaneous origin
Orchido__	Testis	__ptosis	Downward displacement	Orchidoptosis	Downward displacement of the testis
Orchidoepididymo__	Testis and epididymis	__ectomy	Excision	Orchidoepididymectomy	Excision of testis and epididymis
Spermato (Spermi)	Sperm	__cide	Causing destruction	Spermatocide (Spermicide)	An agent that is destructive to spermatozoa
Spermato__ (Spermi)	Sperm	__cidal	Destructive	Spermatocidal (Spermicidal)	Destructive to spermatozoa
Spermato__	Semen	__rhea	Discharge	Spermatorrhea	Involuntary, too frequent, and excessive discharge of semen without copulation
Spermato__	Semen	__schesis	Suppression	Spermatoschesis	Suppression of the secretion of semen
Spermato__	Semen	__uria	Urine	Spermaturia (Seminuria)	The presence of semen in the urine
Spermo__	Semen	__toxic	Poisonous	Spermatotoxic (Spermatotoxic)	Destructive to spermatozoa

**ACRONYMS**

BPH:	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
DRE:	Digital Rectal Examination
GU:	Genitourinary
HSV:	Herpes Simplex Virus
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
PE Tube	Polyethylene tube
PSA:	Prostate Specific Antigen
RPR:	Rapid plasma reagin (Test for syphilis)
STD:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Venereal Diseases)
STI:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TRUS:	Transrectal Ultrasound
TUIP:	Transurethral Incision of the Prostate
TUMT:	Transurethral Microwave Thermotherapy
TUNA:	Transurethral needle ablation
TUR:	Transurethral Resection
TURP:	Transurethral Resection of the Prostate

## ASSIGNMENT # 22

Radio-opaque	Nephrolithiasis	Hematuria	Calculi
Computerized Tomography	Anisocoria	Epididymoorchitis	Pelviureteric
Urologist	Hydronephrotic	Ureteric	Orchialgia
Nephrolithotomy	Intravenously	Blepharoptosis	Renal
Hypertensive	Pyelolithotomy	Nephromegaly	Mydriasis
Pyeloplasty	Hypertension	Enophthalmos	Urogenital
Calciectasis	Retrograde	Lithotripsy	Congenital

**Fill in the spaces in the passage below with the appropriate term from the above list:**

A forty-eight years truck driver presented to the \_\_\_\_\_ complaining of \_\_\_\_\_ and bilateral \_\_\_\_\_. The patient did not give any history of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ colic. On examination the patient looked well except for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the upper eyelid. This was associated with \_\_\_\_\_ of the right pupil and \_\_\_\_\_ of the right eye. These ophthalmic signs were not related to his \_\_\_\_\_ complaints. He was also \_\_\_\_\_. A plain x-ray of the abdomen showed right sided \_\_\_\_\_ and what looked like multiple \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ confirmed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the right kidney which appeared \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_. The left kidney and both ureters were normal. As the right kidney did not excrete any of the \_\_\_\_\_ dye injected \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_ pyelogram was done on the right side. This showed marked \_\_\_\_\_ stenosis, possibly \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore \_\_\_\_\_ was not considered. Instead \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were performed. The right kidney gradually regained its function and the secondary \_\_\_\_\_ was cured. The patient was also given treatment for his \_\_\_\_\_.

## ASSIGNMENT 23

PREFIXES	SUFFIXES	COMBINING FORM Denoting relationship to
Peri__ : around	__itis: inflammation of	Nephr(o): Kidney
Hyper__ : more than normal	__ectomy: excision	Cyst(o): bladder
A__ : not	__ectasia: distension	Pyel(o): renal pelvis
Para__ : beside; near	__pexy: fixation	
	__oma: tumor	
	__algia: pain	
	__lith: stone	
	__logist: specialist in	
	__megaly: enlargement	
	__pathy: disease of	
	__rrhagia: hemorrhage	
	__tomy: incision	
	__genesis: formation	
	__ic: pertaining to	

**Use the above prefixes, suffixes and combining forms to produce the medical term for each of the following meanings:**

1. Renal calculus: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Excision of a kidney: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pain in the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
4. A surgical incision into the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
5. Inflammation of a kidney \_\_\_\_\_
6. Distension of a kidney \_\_\_\_\_
7. Tumor of a kidney \_\_\_\_\_
8. Enlargement of a kidney \_\_\_\_\_

9. An expert in diseases of the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
10. Near the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
11. Fixation of a kidney \_\_\_\_\_
12. Renal cell carcinoma \_\_\_\_\_
13. Hemorrhage from the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
14. Around the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
15. Disease of the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
16. Congenital absence of kidney tissue \_\_\_\_\_
17. A tumor of the adrenal glands \_\_\_\_\_
18. Inflammation of the kidney and bladder \_\_\_\_\_
19. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis \_\_\_\_\_
20. Inflammation of the urinary bladder \_\_\_\_\_
21. Inflammation of the renal pelvis and of the bladder \_\_\_\_\_

### ASSIGNMENT # 24

PREFIXES	SUFFIXES	COMBINING FORM Denoting relationship to:
Hyper__ : excess	__algia: pain	Albumino: albumin
Hypo__ : deficient	__cele: hernia	Colo: colon
	__ectasis: dilatation:	Cysto: urinary bladder
	__emia: present in the blood	Cholesterolo: cholesterol
	__gram: radiograph	Nephro: Kidney
	__itis: inflammation of	Phlebo: vein
	__lithotomy: removal of a stone	Pyelo: renal pelvis
	__plasty: surgical repair	Uretero: ureter
	__stomy: opening	

**Use the above prefixes, suffixes and combining forms to produce a medical term for each of the following meanings:**

1. Removal of a stone from the renal pelvis by an incision through the kidney substance \_\_\_\_\_
2. Hernial protrusion of the urinary bladder \_\_\_\_\_
3. Inflammation of the veins of the renal pelvis \_\_\_\_\_
4. Excess of cholesterol in the blood \_\_\_\_\_
5. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis \_\_\_\_\_
6. An abnormally low albumin content of the blood \_\_\_\_\_
7. Dilatation of a renal pelvis and a ureter \_\_\_\_\_
8. A radiograph of the bladder \_\_\_\_\_
9. Surgical repair of the ureter and renal pelvis \_\_\_\_\_
10. Creation of an opening between the bladder and colon \_\_\_\_\_
11. Pain in the urinary bladder \_\_\_\_\_

## ASSIGNMENT # 25

Write the full term for the following acronyms:

1. HD \_\_\_\_\_
2. IC \_\_\_\_\_
3. UA \_\_\_\_\_
4. PD \_\_\_\_\_
5. BUN \_\_\_\_\_
6. CRF \_\_\_\_\_
7. MRI \_\_\_\_\_
8. CT \_\_\_\_\_
9. UTI \_\_\_\_\_
10. GFR \_\_\_\_\_
11. PKU \_\_\_\_\_
12. ADH \_\_\_\_\_
13. IVP \_\_\_\_\_
14. ARF \_\_\_\_\_
15. KUB \_\_\_\_\_
16. ESRD \_\_\_\_\_
17. CAPD \_\_\_\_\_
18. ESWL \_\_\_\_\_
19. VCUG \_\_\_\_\_
20. CCPD \_\_\_\_\_

## ASSIGNMENT # 26

SUFFIXES	COMBINING FORMS
__ectasis: dilatation	Calculo__ } Stone
__ectomy: Excision	Litho__ } Stone
__itis: inflammation of	Epididymo: Epididymis
__oma: tumor	Defereno: Vas deferens
__ia	Sigmoido: Sigmoid colon
__iasis } process	Nephro: Kidney
__osis }	Orchi__ } Testis
__genesis } Formation	Orchio__ } Testis
__genesia }	Orchido__ } Testis
__stomy: Opening	Uro: Urine
__para: beside	Uretero: Ureter
	Pyo: pus
	Pyelo: Renal pelvis
	Neo: new

**Use the above suffixes and combining forms to produce:**

1-4: Four terms that mean condition characterized by formation of calculi

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**A term that means:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. A tumor of the adrenal gland  |  |
| 6. Inserting the lower segment of a cut ureter through a new opening into the renal pelvis |  |
| 7. Excision of the testis and epididymis   |  |
| 8. Excision of the vas and epididymis  |  |
| 9. Dilatation of a renal pelvis and ureter   |  |
| 10. Operation of implanting ureter into the sigmoid flexure                                |  |
| 11. Collection of urine and pus in the ureter  |  |

## ASSIGNMENT # 27

PREFIX	SUFFIXES	COMBINING FORMS
In __: into	__ation = process __algia = pain __cele = hernia __ectasia = dilatation __genic } __genous } producing __logist = specialist __lytic = destroying __pathy } __pathia } disease __plasty = surgical repair __poietic = promoting __tomy = incision	Neuro = nerve Orchido } Orchio } Testis Orchi } Phlebo = vein Semino = seminal fluid Spermato } Spermio } semen or spermio } spermatozoa

**I. Use the above prefix, suffixes and combining forms to produce the medical terms that**

**give the following meanings:**

1. Destroying testicular tissue \_\_\_\_\_
2. The deposit of seminal fluid within the vagina or cervix \_\_\_\_\_
3. Plastic surgery of testis \_\_\_\_\_
4. A specialist in the study of semen and spermatozoa \_\_\_\_\_
5. Incision and drainage of the testis \_\_\_\_\_
6. Producing semen or spermatozoa \_\_\_\_\_
7. Any disease of the testis \_\_\_\_\_
8. Promoting secretion of semen \_\_\_\_\_
9. Hernial protrusion of a testis \_\_\_\_\_
10. neuralgic pain in the spermatic cord \_\_\_\_\_
11. Varicosity of spermatic veins \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Write the complete words for the following acronyms:**

1. ARF \_\_\_\_\_
2. HD \_\_\_\_\_
3. VCUG \_\_\_\_\_
4. IVP \_\_\_\_\_
5. GFR \_\_\_\_\_
6. UTI \_\_\_\_\_
7. UA \_\_\_\_\_
8. ESRD \_\_\_\_\_
9. BUN \_\_\_\_\_
10. ADH \_\_\_\_\_
11. PD \_\_\_\_\_
12. ESWL \_\_\_\_\_
13. BPH \_\_\_\_\_
14. STD \_\_\_\_\_
15. PSA \_\_\_\_\_
16. TURP \_\_\_\_\_
17. TRUS \_\_\_\_\_
18. PE Tube \_\_\_\_\_
19. MRI \_\_\_\_\_
20.  $\text{HCO}_3$  \_\_\_\_\_

## DICTATION

A 30-years young dysuric reported to the urology clinic complaining of dysuresia of two months duration. Three months earlier he contracted gonorrhea and had urethrorrhea for more than 7 days before he received any antibiotic treatment. He did not complain of hematuria. Urine analysis revealed the presence of normal amounts of nitrogenous waste products including urea, creatinine, and uric acid. Electrolytes levels, including sodium and potassium, were also normal. The sediment showed white blood cells, red blood cells, epithelial and pus cells. There were no crystals nor casts. Urine culture did not show any bacteria although the patient had bacteruria and pyuria. The patient was not diabetic and therefore there was no glycosuria nor ketonuria. Plane x-ray radiograph did not show urethrolithiasis. The urologist decided to view the urethra through a urethroscope. There was obvious urethrostenosis.

An Intravenous Pyelogram was done and this showed slight dilatation of the bladder and both ureters. So the patient was listed for urethroplasty to correct the urethral stenosis.

## QUIZ # 31

**I. Write one synonym for each of the following terms:**

1. Cryptorchism \_\_\_\_\_
2. Spermatozoon \_\_\_\_\_
3. Orchidopexy \_\_\_\_\_
4. Calculosis \_\_\_\_\_
5. Transillumination \_\_\_\_\_
6. Seminoma \_\_\_\_\_
7. Spermatogenesis \_\_\_\_\_
8. Vasitis \_\_\_\_\_
9. Cowper Glands \_\_\_\_\_
10. Aspermia \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Write the medical term for each of the following meanings:**

11. Inserting the lower segment of a cut ureter through a new opening in the renal pelvis \_\_\_\_\_
12. Operation for implanting the ureter into the sigmoid colon \_\_\_\_\_
13. Excision of the testis and epididymis \_\_\_\_\_
14. Collection of urine and pus in the ureter \_\_\_\_\_
15. Tubules containing cells that produce spermatozoa \_\_\_\_\_
16. Destructive to spermatozoa \_\_\_\_\_
17. Excision of the prepuce \_\_\_\_\_
18. Twisting of the spermatic cord \_\_\_\_\_
19. Benign tumor of the testis that resembles fetal testis \_\_\_\_\_
20. Testicular tumor composed of different types of tissue \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Write the opposite term for each of the following:**

- 21. Descended \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. Potence \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. Vasectomy \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. Spermatogenesis \_\_\_\_\_
- 25. Zoospermia \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Write the complete words for the following acronyms:**

- 26. BPH \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. TURP \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. STD \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. TRUS \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. PSA \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Fill the gaps in the passage below with the appropriate term shown in the following lists:**

Semen Analysis  
Anorchism  
Pathologist  
Biopsy

Parenchyma  
Sterile  
Aspermatism

Seminologist  
Orchidopexy  
Stroma

A married man was referred to the urologist because he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
He gave a history of congenital \_\_\_\_\_ and that he underwent  
an \_\_\_\_\_ operation when he was 11 years old. The doctor ordered  
\_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ reported  
that the patient had \_\_\_\_\_. A needle \_\_\_\_\_ was taken and  
the \_\_\_\_\_ noted that the testicular \_\_\_\_\_ was  
replaced by fibrous tissue\_\_\_\_\_.

## QUIZ # 32

**VI. Write one synonym for each of the following terms:**

- |                       |   |       |
|-----------------------|---|-------|
| 1. Spermatozoon       | : | _____ |
| 2. Ductus deferens    | : | _____ |
| 3. Glans penis        | : | _____ |
| 4. Cryptorchidism     | : | _____ |
| 5. Epididymo-orchitis | : | _____ |
| 6. Orchidopexy        | : | _____ |
| 7. Seminuria          | : | _____ |
| 8. Idiopathic         | : | _____ |
| 9. Anorchism          | : | _____ |
| 10. Epispadia         | : | _____ |

**VII. Write an opposite term for each of the following :**

- |                   |   |       |
|-------------------|---|-------|
| 11. Spermatorrhea | : | _____ |
| 12. Zoospermia    | : | _____ |
| 13. Vasectomy     | : | _____ |
| 14. Orchism       | : | _____ |
| 15. Descended     | : | _____ |

**VIII. Write the plural for each of the following terms:**

- |                  |   |       |
|------------------|---|-------|
| 16. Teratoma     | : | _____ |
| 17. Spermatozoon | : | _____ |
| 18. Testis       | : | _____ |
| 19. Spermium     | : | _____ |
| 20. Flagellum    | : | _____ |

**IX. Write one medical term for each of the following meanings:**

- 21. The pouch that contains the testis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. A male gland which surrounds the neck of the bladder: \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. Twins resulting from fertilization of separate ova: \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. Coiled tubules which contain cells that manufacture spermatozoon: \_\_\_\_\_
- 25. Foreskin that covers the glans penis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. Possessing characteristics of a male: \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. Inflammation of the glans penis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. Collection of fluid in the tunica vaginalis of the testis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. Deficiency in the number of sperms in the semen: \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. Malignant tumor of the testis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. Of unknown cause: \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. Failure of formation or emission of semen: \_\_\_\_\_
- 33. Urethra opens on the under surface of the penis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 34. Excision of an undescended testis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 35. Morbid condition of the semen: \_\_\_\_\_

**X. Write the following acronyms in full:**

- 36. STD: \_\_\_\_\_
- 37. TURP: \_\_\_\_\_
- 38. BPH: \_\_\_\_\_
- 39. DRE: \_\_\_\_\_
- 40. PSA: \_\_\_\_\_
- 41. TRUS: \_\_\_\_\_
- 42. GU: \_\_\_\_\_

## QUIZ # 33

**I. Write one synonym each of the following terms:**

2. Urination \_\_\_\_\_
3. Basic \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sediment \_\_\_\_\_
5. Vesicoenteric \_\_\_\_\_
6. Hydronephrosis \_\_\_\_\_
7. Paranephric \_\_\_\_\_
8. Nephropyosis \_\_\_\_\_
9. Oligouria \_\_\_\_\_
10. Vesicotomy \_\_\_\_\_
11. Anuria \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Write the opposite term for each of the following:**

11. Diuretic \_\_\_\_\_
12. Continent \_\_\_\_\_
13. Nocturnal \_\_\_\_\_
14. Anterograde \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Write the medical term for each of the following meanings:**

15. Development of cysts in the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
16. Pertaining to the urinary bladder, vagina and rectum \_\_\_\_\_
17. Away from normal position \_\_\_\_\_



- 18. Containing many cysts \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. Dilatation of a calix \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. Ultrasonic scanning of the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. Radiography of the kidney and renal pelvis \_\_\_\_\_

## Answers to Assignment 22

A forty-eight years truck driver presented to the **Urologist** complaining of **hematuria** and bilateral **orchialgia**. The patient did not give any history of **renal** or **ureteric** colic. On examination the patient looked well except for **aniscoria** and **blepharoptosis** of the upper eyelid. This was associated with **mydriasis** of the right pupil and **enophthalmos** of the right eye. These ophthalmic signs were not related to his **urogenital** complaints. He was also **hypertensive**. A plain x-ray of the abdomen showed right sided **nephromegaly** and what looked like multiple **calculi**. **Computerized Tomography** confirmed the **nephrolithiasis** of the right kidney which appeared **hydronephrotic** with **caliectasis**. The left kidney and both ureters were normal. As the right kidney did not excrete any of the **radio-opaque** dye injected **intravenously**, a **retrograde** pyelogram was done on the right side. This showed marked **pelviureteric** stenosis, possibly **congenital**. Therefore **lithotripsy** was not considered. Instead **nephrolithotomy**, **pyelolithotomy** and **pyeloplasty** were performed. The right kidney gradually regained its function and the secondary **hypertension** was cured. The patient was also given treatment for his **epididymorchitis**.

### Answers to Assignment 23

1. Nephrolith
2. Nephrectomy
3. Nephralgia; Nephrodynia
4. Nephrotomy
5. Nephritis
6. Nephroectasia; nephroectasis; Nephroectasy
7. Nephroma
8. Nephromegaly
9. Nephrologist
10. Paranephric
11. Nephropexy
12. Hypernephroma
13. Nephrorrhagia
14. Perinephric
15. Nephropathy; Renopathy; Nephrosis
16. Anephrogenesis
17. Paranephroma
18. Nephrocystitis
19. Nephropylitis; Pyelonephritis
20. Cystitis
21. Pyelocystitis

## Answers to Assignment 24

1. Nephropyelolithotomy
2. Cystocele
3. Pyelophlebitis
4. Hypercholesterolemia; Hypercholesteremia; Hypercholesterinemia
5. Pyelonephritis; Nephropyelitis
6. Hypoalbuminemia; Hypalbuminosis
7. Pyeloureterectasis
8. Cystogram
9. Pyeloureteroplasty; ureteropyeloplasty
10. Cystocolostomy
11. Cystalgia; cystodynia

## Answers to Assignment 25

1. Hemodialysis
2. Interstitial Cystitis
3. Urine Analysis
4. Peritoneal Dialysis
5. Blood Urea Nitrogen
6. Chronic Renal Failure
7. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
8. Computerized Tomography
9. Urinary Tract Infection
10. Glomerular Filtration Rate
11. Phenylketonuria
12. Antidiuretic Hormone
13. Intravenous Pyelogram
14. Acute Renal Failure
15. Kidney, Ureter and Bladder
16. End-stage Renal Disease
17. Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis
18. Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy
19. Voiding Cystourethrogram
20. Continuous Cycling Peritoneal Dialysis

**Answers to Assignment 26**

1. Calculosis
2. Lithiasis
3. Calculogenesis
4. Lithogenesis
5. Paranephroma
6. Ureteroneopyelostomy
7. Orchidoepididymectomy
8. Epididymodeferenectomy; epididymovasectomy
9. Pyeloureterectasis
10. Ureterosigmoidostomy
11. Uropyureter

## Answers to Assignment 27

### I.

1. Orchilytic; orchitolytic
2. Insemination
3. Orchidoplasty; orchioplasty
4. Seminologist
5. Orchiotomy; orchidotomy
6. Spermatogenic; spermatogenous
7. Orchidopathy; orchioopathy
8. Spermatopoeitic; spermatogenic; spermatogenous
9. Orchiocele
10. Spermoneuralgia
11. Spermophlebectasia

### II.

1. Acute Renal Failure
2. Hemodialysis
3. Voiding Cystourethrogram
4. Intravenous Pyelogram
5. Glomerular Filtration Rate
6. Urinary Tract Infection
7. Urine Analysis
8. End-stage Renal Disease
9. Blood, Urea, Nitrogen
10. Antidiuretic hormone
11. Peritoneal dialysis
12. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy
13. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
14. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
15. Prostate Specific Antigen
16. Transurethral Resection of the Prostate
17. Transrectal Ultrasound
18. Polyethylene tube
19. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
20. Bicarbonate

## Answers to Quiz 31

### I. Synonyms

1. Cryptorchidism; Cryptorchidy
2. Spermatozoa; Zoosperm
3. Orchidorrhaphy; Orchiopexy
4. Calculogenesis; Lithiasis; Lithogenesis
5. Diaphanoscopy
6. Spermatocytoma
7. Spermatogeny
8. Spermatitis; Deferentitis
9. Bulbourethral Glands
10. Aspermatism

### II. Meanings

11. Ureteroneopyelostomy
12. Ureterosigmoidostomy
13. Orchidoepididymectomy
14. Uropyoureter
15. Seminiferous Tubules
16. Spermicidal
17. Circumcision
18. Testicular Torsion
19. Androblastoma
20. Teratoma

### III. Opposites

21. Undescended
22. Impotence
23. Vasovasostomy
24. Spermatolysis
25. Azoospermia

### IV. Acronyms

26. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
27. Transurethral Resection of the prostate
28. Sexually transmitted diseases
29. Transrectal Ultrasound
30. Prostate Specific Antigen

### V. Passage

A married man was referred to the urologist because he was **sterile**. He gave a history of congenital **anorchism** and that he underwent an **orchidopexy** operation when he was 11 years old. The doctor ordered **Semen Analysis**. The **Seminologist** reported that the patient had **aspermatism**. A needle **biopsy** was taken and the **Pathologist** noted that the testicular **parenchyma** was replaced by fibrous tissue **stroma**.

## Answers to Quiz 32

### I. Synonyms

1. Spermatozoon; zoosperm; spermium
2. Deferent duct; vas deferens
3. Balanus
4. Cryptorchidism; cryptorchism
5. Orchiepididymitis
6. Orchidorrhaphy; orchiorrhaphy; orchiopexy
7. Spermaturia
8. Cryptogenic; cryptogenetic; idiopathic
9. Anorchia
10. Epispadias

### II. Opposites:

11. Spermatoschesis
12. Azoospermia
13. Vasovasostomy
14. Anorchism
15. Undescended

### III. Plurals:

16. Teratomata
17. Spermatozoa
18. Testes
19. Spermia
20. Flagella

### IV. Terms:

21. Scrotum
22. Prostate
23. Fraternal twins
24. Seminiferous tubules
25. Prepuce
26. Masculine
27. Balanitis
28. Hydrocele
29. Oligospermia
30. Spermocytoma / Seminoma
31. Idiopathic; cryptogenic; cryptogenetic; idiopathic
32. Aspermia
33. Hypospadias; hypospasia
34. Cryptorchidectomy
35. Spermatopathy; Spermatopathia

### V. Acronyms:

36. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
37. Transurethral resection of the prostate
38. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
39. Digital Rectal Examination
40. Prostatic Specific Antigen
41. Transrectal Ultrasound
42. Genitourinary

## Answers to Quiz 33

### I. Synonyms

1. Micturition
2. Alkaline
3. Precipitate
4. Vesicointestinal; enterovesical
5. Nephrohydro-sis
6. Pararenal
7. Pyonephrosis
8. Oligouresis; hypouresis
9. Cystotomy
10. Anuresis

### II. Opposites

11. Antidiuretic
12. Incontinent
13. Diurnal
14. Retrograde

### III. Meaning

15. Nephrocystosis
16. Vesicovaginorectal
17. Ectopic
18. Polycystic
19. Caliectasis; calicectasis
20. Nephrosonography
21. Nephropyelography